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horror, to what he calls its "complete triumph" in the Reconstruction Acts of 1867. Though the career of the Stevens doctrine was very remarkable, its ultimate triumph was in reality something less than complete. This evidence lies in the fact, which the author cannot understand (p. 290), that Stevens strenuously opposed the insertion of the so-called "Blaine Amendment" in the act of March 2, 1867. Stevens perceived that this amendment detracted from the simple and unqualified assertion of military authority by the government, and recognized a right of the Southerners to ultimate representation in Congress. His theory denied absolutely any such right, for conquered enemies have no constitutional rights. The act as passed embodied rather more distinctly the Sumner than the Stevens shade of theory; but of the existence of the state-suicide theory Mr. McCall gives no intimation.

In keeping with the general character of the series, this volume embodies a general view of the political history of the time covered by the greatest activity of the subject. This part of the work is eminently satisfactory. The temper of the author is admirable, his information is adequate, and his judgments are sound. A statement here and there may appear a little misleading. On page 101 the repeal of the Missouri Compromise is attributed to "the aggressive slavery party"—the more conspicuous agency of Douglas being ignored. On page 110 it is said: "But scarcely had the compromise of 1850 become operative when the friends of slavery secured its repeal." This is unintelligible. On page 148 the Crittenden resolution of 1861 is represented by implication as having been formally enacted; this is not precisely the case, as the House form and the Senate form differed slightly from each other.

WM. A. DUNNING.

An accident not to have been foreseen has deprived us of the pleasure of inserting in the present number a review, by a most competent expert in matters of education, of the report which the Committee of Seven has presented to the American Historical Association, and which has been printed in a small and inexpensive volume entitled *The Study of History in Schools* (Macmillan, pp. ix, 267). The formal review is, we hope, only delayed. Yet the book is so important and so interesting to teachers, and so much deserves their attention at the beginning of the scholastic year, that we do not think it advisable to permit our October number to appear without at least a statement of the nature of the book, and of what the teacher may expect to find between its tasteful covers. The committee was appointed in December, 1896, to consider the subject of history in the secondary schools and to draw up a scheme of college entrance requirements in history. The members were Professor A. C. McLaughlin of the University of Michigan, chairman; Professor H. B. Adams of the Johns Hopkins University, Mr. George L. Fox of the Hopkins Grammar School, Professor A. B. Hart of Harvard University, Professor C. H. Haskins of the University of Wisconsin, Miss Lucy M. Salmon, professor in Vassar College, and Professor H. M. Stephens of

Cornell University. An especially noteworthy feature of their work is the pains which they took, as an indispensable preliminary, to inform themselves thoroughly, by means of circulars of inquiry, correspondence, conversations and travel, concerning the actual facts of school work in history in all parts of this country and in foreign lands. Those teachers who may expect from a committee so largely consisting of college professors a pronouncement *ex cathedra* and a rigid scheme inapplicable in varying conditions may be reassured; they will find nothing of the sort in the book. "We have sought chiefly to discuss, in an argumentative way, the general subject submitted for consideration, to offer suggestions as to methods of historical teaching and as to the place of history on the school programme, being fully aware that, when all is said and done, only so much will be adopted as appeals to the sense and judgment of the secondary teachers and superintendents; and that any rigid list of requirements, or any body of peremptory demands, however judiciously framed, not only would, but should, be disregarded in schools whose local conditions make it unwise to accept them."

The report proper is divided into chapters relating to the value of historical study and its relation to other studies, the suggestion of four blocks or periods of history to be recommended for use in schools, the mode of treatment for each, methods of instruction, and requirements for entrance to college. The first appendix (pp. 137-157) describes, upon the basis afforded by the committee's investigation, the present condition of history in American secondary schools; the second (pp. 158-172) deals with the study of history in schools of lower grade. In Appendix III. Miss Salmon presents a most thorough and valuable account of the teaching of history in the German gymnasia. Accounts of history in the French *lycées* (by Mr. Haskins), in the English secondary schools (by Mr. Fox) and in those of Canada follow (pp. 199-238). The final appendixes give excellent lists, with comments, of books and articles on the teaching and study of history, and of maps and atlases useful to teachers of history. Without expressing a judgment on the recommendations made by the committee, a matter which it is proper that we should leave to our reviewer, we may affirm without hesitation that a book so carefully prepared, upon a subject so important, deserves the most extensive circulation. More than two hundred thousand young people are studying history in American secondary schools; in our opinion, the American Historical Association never did a more useful thing than when it set on foot a systematic inquiry into the questions, how they are and might best be taught.

On November 20, 1898, a large number of teachers and students of history in Belgium joined in celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the first historical seminary ever installed in any Belgian university, and in doing honor to the distinguished Professor Godefroid Kurth of Liège, to whom the innovation was due. In commemoration of the occasion, the committee who had charge of the celebration have

printed in handsome form, with a portrait of the professor, a volume of 224 pages, *À Godefroid Kurth, Professeur à l'Université de Liège, à l'Occasion du XXV^m Anniversaire de la Fondation de son Cours Pratique d'Histoire*, prepared by Professor Paul Fredericq of Ghent, formerly of Liège, as editor. The addresses delivered on November 20 are printed, and testify to the great respect in which M. Kurth is held. But the most interesting part of the volume is the portion (nearly two-thirds of the whole) in which the editor, with the aid of communications from the various conductors, describes the progress of the seminary method in Belgium, and narrates the development of each professor's practical courses. The four Belgian universities, at Liège, Ghent, Brussels and Louvain, have an unusual number of historical professors, and nearly all pursue this method, imported from Germany by M. Kurth in 1874. The American professor will find much to interest him, and many profitable suggestions, in these detailed descriptions of the various, and often quite individual, modes in which this pedagogical device is administered by their Belgian colleagues. Perhaps the interest will be the greater because the institution is, in Belgium, not richly endowed nor exhibited in its German perfection, but labors under some of the same disadvantages as in this country, bears the marks of recent origin, and is under the same necessity of making its way which is felt by those who in America endeavor to employ it.

Die Reste der Germanen am Schwarzen Meere. Eine ethnologische Untersuchung von Dr. Richard Loewe. (Halle, Max Niemeyer, 1896; pp. 257.)—After the treatises of Bruun, Kunik, Tomaschek, and Braun on the Goths in the Crimea, we have at last, in Dr. Loewe's book, a comprehensive account of *all* branches of the Goths and Herulians who migrated to the Black Sea and thence made incursions into Asia. The author begins with the Teutons of Asia Minor: the Γοτθοφράινοι in Phrygia, who were probably Herulians (the Greeks calling all the Teutons of the Black Sea indiscriminately Γότθοι); the Δαγοτθηνοί in Mysia, whose name he supposes to be a folk-etymological contamination of Δάγουςα and Γότθοι; and the Teutons of Galatia and Armenia, whom Peucer mentions. Proceeding to the Caucasus, he discusses the single extant reference to the Eudusians, and takes up next the history of the Tetraxitic Goths in the Taman peninsula, who, according to him, were in reality Herulians. He defends effectively the hitherto discredited report of Mondorf, according to which the Tetraxitic (and Crimean) Gothic was spoken as late as the middle of the eighteenth century. As to the Goths of the Caspian Sea, he rightly holds that Friedrich Schlegel, who alone mentions them, must have misunderstood his source (probably Rubruk). Turning to the Goths of the Crimea, he traces their history from its beginnings to the absorption of the race by the Tartars at the close of the last century, and endeavors to prove by historical and linguistic evidence that they too were not Goths, but Herulians, with a West-Germanic dialect modified by long-continued contact with Gothic.

After discussing the physical characteristics and the manners and customs of the inhabitants, past and present, of Crimean "Gothia," Loewe treats in a final chapter of the *Gothi minores* in Moesia, arriving at the conclusion that they probably gave up their language and lost their identity in the course of the tenth century.

Loewe independently examines the material collected by his predecessors, showing much of it in an entirely new light, and augments it by important discoveries of his own: passages in the Silesian *Annals* of Cureus, in the Magdeburg *Annals* of Torquatus, in Peringskiöld's edition of Cochlaeus's *Vita Theodorici*, etc. His book bespeaks thorough historical and philological scholarship and remarkable acumen; though it deals largely with mere possibilities, it rarely fails to be plausible, if not convincing. With its larger scope and its more exhaustive treatment it easily supersedes the previous works referred to.

HUGO K. SCHILLING.

The first *fasciculus* of Tom. XVIII. of the *Analecta Bollandiana* contains remarks on the author and the source of the Passion of Saints Gorgonius and Dorotheus, and on the life of St. Firmanus by Dietrich of Amorbach, and a considerable installment of the catalogue of the Greek hagiographical manuscripts of the Vatican. But that which most distinguishes this number, and also the second *fasciculus* (which is mainly devoted to it), is what they give us respecting the treatise on the miracles of St. Francis of Assisi written by Thomas a Celano. That beside his two lives of the saint he wrote also this tract on his miracles has long been known. But so important was it deemed in 1266, in view of the discords which had torn the Franciscan order, that the conciliatory narratives of St. Bonaventure should supersede all others, that at the general chapter held at Paris in that year it was ordained that the previous accounts should be destroyed. So rigidly was this carried out that all hope of recovering the treatise in question seemed futile. But at the sale of the library of the late Prince Baldassarre Boncompagni, in January 1898, Father Louis Antoine de Porrentruy, definitor-general of the Capuchins, acquired for the Franciscan museum of Marseilles a manuscript *Memorialis Gestorum et Virtutum Sancti Francisci* which, examined by the Bollandist writer, proved to contain the lost treatise of Thomas a Celano. His account of the matter and his critical introduction are printed in the former of the two numbers before us, while the latter contains the text of the treatise, which, it is needless to say, is a document of much importance for early Franciscan history.

Selections from the Sources of English History, B. C. 55 to A. D. 1832, arranged and edited by Charles W. Colby, Ph.D., Professor of History in McGill University (Longmans, pp. xxxvi, 325). Professor Colby's excellent little book contains 117 selections, which, when the original is not English, are presented in English translations. They are remarkably well chosen, and illustrate English history in varied ways. Some of

them set forth important or striking events: the coming of St. Augustine, the murder of Becket, the battle of Crecy, the voyage of Cabot or of the *Mayflower*, the massacre of Glencoe. A larger number illustrate more generally the characteristics of political and social life in each age. Taking the fifteenth century, for a sample of the book, we have the record, from Riley's Memorials of London, of the case of one who tried to escape from serving as alderman; a portion of the trial of Joan of Arc, from Quicherat; a proclamation of Richard, Duke of York, in 1452; several of the Paston letters, relating to the bargain for marriage between John Paston and Margery Brews; More's narrative of the murder of the princes in the Tower; the remarks of John of Trevisa and of Caxton respecting diversities of English speech; a description of the English and of English society out of one of the Venetian relations; and Soncino's account of John Cabot's first voyage. Narratives and descriptive pieces are used, as a rule, rather than documents; and as a whole the collection is an unusually interesting and even entertaining one. Unfailingly, every reviewer of a book of selections has his pieces that ought, by all means, to have gone in or out. While admitting that no two people would agree upon a list, the present reviewer would suggest that the imaginary speech of Galgacus in the *Agricola* can hardly be said to illustrate English history; that almost the same may be said of Alcuin's letter to Charlemagne here printed; that the chronicler's description of Domesday might well have been accompanied by a brief extract from the book; that the literary life of England under Elizabeth might have been better illustrated than by the bits from *Euphues*; that it is a pity to use General Townshend's letter for the capture of Quebec, or Warren Hastings's dry minute (pp. 265-268) rather than some extracts from the speeches at his trial; and that the last five pieces, for the years 1815 to 1832, are, with the exception of Macaulay's letter, inadequate to represent its most important characteristics. But the complexity of modern life is such that all such books seem least satisfactory in their later parts. The translations of passages with which we are familiar are good; but it is a pity to give boys Froissart in Johnes's Johnsonese, when they might have Lord Berners.

The book is prefaced by a long introduction on the use of original sources, and each piece by an explanatory paragraph. All these are well executed, and the introduction in particular is written in a sprightly and entertaining style. But the book has for its sub-title "A Supplement to Text-Books of English History," and we question whether this fluid essay and a good many of the explanatory paragraphs are not beyond the "sixth-form boy" at whom the author largely aims. Does not that young person need to have things set forth with more rigid method? But his teacher will read the introduction with enjoyment. It is true that Mr. Colby aims also at the general reader; but the general reader will probably continue to read things more general, preferring his Green or his Froude to collections of original pieces. As for the college student, at least the more advanced of such, we think he will be more benefitted by

books which, like those in Professor York Powell's series, present him with a body of extracts relating to a single episode, and therefore much more nearly approaching completeness; these not only interest him, but enable him to form judgments from first-hand materials.

Essai de Restitution des plus anciens Mémoires de la Chambre des Comptes de Paris. Par MM. Joseph Petit, Archiviste aux Archives Nationales, Gavrilovitch, Maury, et Teodoru, avec une Préface de Ch.-V. Langlois. [Université de Paris, Bibliothèque de la Faculté des Lettres, VII.] (Paris, Alcan, 1899, pp. xxii, 253.) It is well known that in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, in order to facilitate business in the midst of the rapid accumulation of documents incident to the development of administrative departments in European government, it was a common practice for officials to compile, from the records of their offices, various books of precedents and memorabilia for ready reference. These rather miscellaneous collections, of which the Red Book of the English Exchequer is a fair example, have no special importance where the original records have been preserved, but where, as is usually the case, the originals have disappeared, they are of the highest historical value. In the case of the French *Chambre des Comptes*, unfortunately, these early compilations and the series of official registers which began in 1320 were destroyed by fire in 1737, and the difficult task of reconstructing them from old inventories, scattered originals, and fragments copied by antiquaries, has only recently been seriously attempted. Three years ago, M. Langlois set the members of his seminary upon the problem of restoring the first six of these Memorials, and the results of their labors have just been published. After a preface by M. Langlois and an introduction by M. Petit, the body of the monograph is almost equally divided between a calendar of the Memorials and a publication of documents of special interest. The materials cover with more or less fullness the period from the early thirteenth century to 1333, and consist of royal ordinances, lists of tithes, vassals, and feudal dues, papal bulls, extracts from accounts, tables of weights and measures, etc. The work of collection, identification, and arrangement demanded much ingenuity and critical skill, as well as extensive research; and the volume is an interesting illustration of the excellent quality of the seminary work now done at Paris.

C. H. HASKINS.

The Navy Records Society has entered upon an important, though quite special, undertaking by publishing the first volume (pp. 431) of a collection of *Letters and Papers Relating to the First Dutch War, 1652-54*, edited by Dr. Samuel Rawson Gardiner, who thus gets an opportunity to present to the public the original evidences for certain chapters of the last published volume of his *History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate*. The documents thus far printed illustrate with remarkable completeness the portions of the contest to which they relate, and, as might have been expected from Dr. Gardiner, present the events as viewed from both sides of the Narrow Seas. They

are derived from the Public Record Office, the Dutch transcripts at the British Museum, the archives at the Hague, the Duke of Portland's papers, the Tanner papers at the Bodleian, etc. A certain number are reprinted from the *Commons Journals*, Aitzema, De Jonge, the *Hollandsche Mercurius*, or rare newspapers or pamphlets at the Museum. The Dutch texts are translated. The annotations, but for occasional modest disclaimers, would not be known to be those of a landsman.

The number of volumes to be printed is not at present announced. The first volume contains four main divisions, with an aggregate of 250 pieces. First come certain reminiscences of Richard Gibson, not, we should think, of as great importance as much of what follows, and not written down till 1702. Parts II., III. and IV. are entitled respectively The Approach of War, The Honour of the Flag (documents relating to the encounter between Blake and Tromp off Dover on May $\frac{19}{20}$, 1652), and The Northern Voyage (toward Shetland, by Blake and Tromp, in July). In each division the documents are arranged chronologically, though the divisions have been made to overlap a little in dates, in order to give more unity to the group bearing on each episode. To each division Dr. Gardiner has prefixed introductory remarks; to Part II., for instance, a fair statement of the causes of the war and a lucid description of the naval organization of the two powers. The introduction to the third part discusses the disputed questions as to how and by whose fault the fight off Dover began; an ingenious and probably successful attempt is made to reconcile the conflicting statements. In the other introduction the most interesting matter is a discussion caused partly by the theory which Mr. Corbett advanced in his *Drake and the Tudor Navy*, but in which other experts have been slow to agree, that Drake in one of the earlier fights with the Armada made use of the close-hauled line-ahead, the formation afterward so famous in British naval combats. Dr. Gardiner seems to show that no evidence that this tactical device existed in the repertory of Blake in 1652 can be found in the papers which have come under his notice. Of all the documents perhaps the most interesting is the last, a rescript in which Tromp goes over the whole ground of his conduct of the campaign from beginning to end, and presents to the States General his defence for each important decision taken.

Though the Royal Historical Society has absorbed the Camden Society, it continues for the present to issue some of its books, (presumably those which had been planned by the older society before the union), in the old familiar Camden Society form. In that shape appears the volume (Longmans, pp. 174) entitled *A Narrative of the Changes in the Ministry, 1765-1767*, edited for the Royal Historical Society by Miss Mary Bateson. It is made up of a series of letters written by the old Duke of Newcastle to his friend John White, M.P. for East Retford. But the letters are not purely casual; the duke appears to have had a definite intention of composing a continuous narrative. It is a narrative of small

politics. Great interests are at stake, among them the fate of a colonial empire ; and here are a king and a large group of noblemen and ministers absorbed, like so many small local politicians, in petty intrigues about the possession of great offices and the distribution of little ones. There is a larger aspect of these movements, of course ; but it is not in a narrative written by Newcastle that one would look for it. He makes it all seem pettier even than it was, and reveals his own narrowness and incompetence at every page. Yet upon the events with which he deals—the efforts of the King to get rid of Bedford and Grenville, the final organization of the Rockingham ministry, the exclusion of Newcastle from influence therein, the decisive opposition of Chatham to him, the formation of the ministry of Chatham and Grafton—upon all these things this eager busybody and experienced wire-puller has things to tell us which supplement with many interesting details the more important narratives of Cumberland, Bedford, Grenville, Yorke and Grafton.

Those who are acquainted with Mr. Justin McCarthy's admirable *History of Our Own Times* will expect a similar method, the same qualities of style, in his newer work, *The Story of the People of England in the Nineteenth Century*, ["The Story of the Nations"]. (New York, Putnams, two volumes, Part I., 1800-1835, pp. ix, 280). In this they will not be disappointed, though the smaller scale of the present work does not admit of equally ample treatment.

The nineteenth century as treated of in this work must be understood as beginning strictly with the end of the Napoleonic wars. The real story of Part I. is that of the first great reforms, and the first three chapters, "Arms and the Man," "England's Benevolent Despot," "In the Wake of the Peace," are mainly introductory. One must not expect to find even the ampler part a connected history of the time ; it is rather a series of descriptions of the important movements and episodes. Indeed, the author declares it his purpose rather to draw something like pictures than to give a chronicle and a record—"to make the story of each great reform, political or social, a story complete in itself." Accordingly, statesmen and events are grouped with reference to their relation to important movements, or it may be the man, as for example Canning, is the core and centre of the narrative.

On the other hand one finds here many things that are not usually found in the histories. The author believes that "the true history of England during that long period of marvellous growth will be found to be the country's progress in education, in science, and in the conditions that tend to make life useful, healthful and happy." Not all of this implied promise has been redeemed in the first volume.

Few British writers on English history have been able to divorce themselves so completely from the strictly English point of view as Mr. McCarthy has done and yet lose nothing of that power that comes from a sympathetic knowledge of all that goes to make up the history and the life of the English people, their prejudices as well as their virtues. He

has his sympathies, indeed, (with the reformers always) but the other side is given a fair hearing.

Mr. McCarthy has the instincts of a dramatist. The book abounds in incident and story. Perhaps there has been sometimes a sacrifice of the essential, the vital, for the effervescent, the merely interesting. All this, however, seems excellently to light the pathway of history if only the reader possesses that knowledge of the outline of events which the author really takes for granted. Taken as supplementary reading the book has great historical value. There are thirty excellent illustrations, chiefly portraits—some, indeed, of persons of whom no word is spoken in the book.

A typographical error on page 207 gives the date of the battle of Waterloo as June 15th.

E. C. B.

J. Chamberlain, by Achille Viallate. (Paris, Félix Alcan, pp. 150.) M. Viallate's chief object in this sketch seems to be to bring out the ideas, ambitions and character of Mr. Chamberlain in such a way as to foreshadow his policy, should he be called, as M. Viallate seems to think will be the case, to direct the foreign policy of Great Britain. In the first chapter, M. Viallate gives a sketch of Mr. Chamberlain's work in municipal politics. There is, of course, nothing new in this section; but in the space of 18 pages, a bright account is given of the transformation of Birmingham, and the hold that Mr. Chamberlain obtained through his able administration of municipal affairs on the electors of the Midlands. He then gives Mr. Chamberlain's career in the House of Commons, and in the cabinet of Mr. Gladstone, as President of the Board of Trade, from 1880 to 1885, and his brief occupancy of the presidency of the Local Government Board in 1886, which was ended by his retirement from the cabinet on his rupture with Mr. Gladstone over the Home Rule question. The change from Liberal to Liberal Unionist, first in alliance with the Conservatives, and then in coalition, and as a member of Lord Salisbury's cabinet, is well described. M. Viallate does justice to Mr. Chamberlain as not having been deliberately inconsistent throughout these changes. He points out that, throughout his career, Mr. Chamberlain's first object has been the material well-being of the people of England, and that the apparent changes in his opinions have been largely caused by the proved insufficiency of his earlier panaceas to banish poverty and misery and bring about universal well-being. The municipal reforms in Birmingham, the social programme, with its items of allotments, small holdings, better homes for the working classes, compensation to working people injured in the course of their employment, old age pensions, a programme which through his energy and perseverance has been largely incorporated into English law, the later Imperialistic policy, and the insistence on the preservation of foreign markets for Great Britain, all had this aim in view. But the lack of higher principle, of the sense of truth and justice

for Great Britain as more essential to the preservation and happiness of the nation than markets and material well-being, threatens to lead to most serious trouble, if M. Viallate's estimate of Mr. Chamberlain's aims is correct, and if Mr. Chamberlain should have the opportunity of carrying out these aims. M. Viallate believes that the Fashoda trouble was deliberately created by Mr. Chamberlain, when the French had no intention of putting obstacles in the way of English ambitions. He thinks that Mr. Chamberlain was alarmed at seeing so many markets closing to British enterprise, and that he was determined to assert British supremacy on the seas. Fearing a possible coalition of European powers, he wished to seize on any excuse to crush one of these powers while it was still possible, and thus "to inspire anew the salutary fear of the English name" on the seas. That this scheme proved abortive was due to French forbearance and the refusal of Lord Salisbury to be stampeded into war.

A. G. P.

The newest parts of *neueste Geschichte* are often the hardest to get hold of, and therefore, though the plan be not all-comprehensive nor the execution perfect, we take pleasure in mentioning Mr. H. Whates's *The Politician's Handbook* (Westminster, Vacher and Sons, pp. 169) of which the initial issue, for the session of 1899, lies before us. There are two divisions, political and commercial, in each of which the articles are arranged alphabetically. The book is simply a digest of the British blue-books of the year—diplomatic correspondence, reports of royal commissions and of select committees, treaties, consular reports, etc. Attention is given mostly to those regions of the world in which Great Britain is involved in political and commercial struggle. Thus the inquirer will find no facts of history or news from Italy or Austria; but about Crete and Fashoda and Newfoundland he will find summaries of recent official reports.

International Courts of Arbitration, by Thomas Balch, 1874 (Philadelphia, Henry T. Coates and Co.).—This is in the main a reprint of an article in *The Law Magazine and Review* (London) for 1874. The author's son has re-issued it in view of present interest in the subject, but has added some material derived from his father's papers, especially an account of an interview with President Lincoln. The elder Mr. Balch claimed to have been the first to suggest such international tribunals as that which sat in the *Alabama* case.

The Establishment of Spanish Rule in America. An Introduction to the History and Politics of Spanish America. By Bernard Moses, Ph.D., Professor in the University of California. (Putnams, pp. x, 328.)—Teachers of American history will find in this work of Professor Moses a long-needed help. That our elementary and advanced courses in colonial history should be brought into closer relation and comparison with the history of the non-English colonies has long been realized, but

the absence of suitable manuals of Spanish colonial history has hindered the attainment of this object. Professor Moses's book has been designed for this purpose and is admirably adapted for it. He has avoided the pitfall of excessive detail and the firmness and lucidity of his exposition of the machinery of administration in the colonies attest his first-hand knowledge of both Old and New Spain. There are chapters on the early history of Peru, Chile, Venezuela and Colombia, and the Rio de la Plata region. The great organs of administration, the Audiencia, the Viceroy and the Church are treated concretely as they appear in the history of Mexico, while the economic aspects of Spanish colonial policy are set forth first by an analysis of the work of the Casa de Contratacion and toward the end of the volume by a more general view of Spanish commercial policy. A suggestive comparison of Spanish and English colonization concludes the discussion.

One cannot help wishing that Professor Moses had gone a step further in rendering assistance to the teacher and advanced student in regard to the literature and sources of Spanish colonial history. Probably no one else in the country is better prepared to furnish such guidance, and it might very easily be added to the present volume in an appendix. As it is, the references are simply to the last names of the authors and to the bare titles of the books without the place or date of publication. Even with the conveniences of a large library I have found it by no means an easy task to find out these essential data, and a busy student can rightfully expect an author to save him from such a waste of time. This is the only serious defect in this otherwise excellent book. It is to be hoped that we shall not have to wait too long for the continuation of this study of Spanish colonial conditions, at which the author hints in his preface. In the meantime, the teacher with this book and Parkman's *Old Régime in Canada* will be able to lead students to a most instructive comparative study of Spanish, French and English colonies, and of the purposes and practice of the respective mother countries.

EDWARD G. BOURNE.

Dr. Wm. Seward Webb has caused to be set forth, in a beautifully printed little volume (pp. 144, edition of 250 copies) edited by Mr. Worthington C. Ford, an orderly book in his possession, *General Orders of 1757, issued by the Earl of Loudoun and Phineas Lyman in the Campaign against the French*. The manuscript belonged to some one in the regiment of General Phineas Lyman of Connecticut, an officer to whose high qualities Dr. Webb pays a deserved tribute. The orders cast no light on battles, none of which are mentioned in these pages. The details are the ordinary details of eighteenth-century camp life. Extending from May to November, 1757, when the Connecticut regiment returned from Fort Edward, where it had spent the whole summer, the orders exhibit with some interest the process of indoctrinating and maintaining ordinary discipline among provincial militia. The print follows with exactness, apparently, the peculiarities of the manuscript, of which

a page is given in photographic facsimile. It is to be regretted that it uses "ye" or "y^e" for "the." If printed in 1757, the record would have "the" everywhere; the sign for "th" is not a "y," either historically or in the shape generally given it in manuscript, *vide* the page of facsimile; a page studded with "ye" is abhorrent and unnecessarily hard to read; and half-educated persons are confirmed in their dreadful habit of pronouncing "the," when thus abbreviated, as if they were struggling with the unfamiliar second-person-plural pronoun.

In the series of *Johns Hopkins University Studies*, No. 4-5 of Series XVII. is a dissertation on *The History of the Know-Nothing Party in Maryland*, by Mr. Laurence F. Schmeckebier (pp. 125). The subject is an interesting one, not only on account of the phenomena which the movement manifested in all parts of the country alike, but also because of the peculiar position of Maryland, as the one state having a large native American Catholic element, and because of the peculiar addiction of Baltimore to secret societies, such as that out of which the Know-Nothing party arose. Mr. Schmeckebier has treated the matter with conscientious research and with ability, though rather as a succession of elections and political struggles reported by the newspapers than as a movement in public opinion. Special causes in Maryland were unusual aggressions of German radicals and of Catholics seeking public money for their schools. Yet so soon were the original principles of the "Americans" forgotten, that the second Know-Nothing legislature passed no anti-Catholic or anti-foreign legislation. It would have been interesting to have had the connection between the Know-Nothings and the Constitutional Union party more fully worked out. The dates (years) in the narrative are too few for clearness. The pamphlet is, like so many doctoral dissertations of the present time, very ill written, with frequent vulgarisms like "fake candidates," "could not help but," etc. The proof-reading is also defective; surely a university publication ought not to print the name of the well known candidate of 1856 and 1860, in every instance, Breckenbridge.

No. 6 is a brief paper (pp. 42) on *The Labadist Colony in Maryland*, by Bartlett B. James, Ph.D. That short-lived experiment has already been dealt with in Murphy's edition of the journal of Danckers and Sluyter, and in monographs printed by the historical societies of New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Dr. James, who is, we believe, a clergyman, treats with especial intelligence the Labadist system of doctrine and discipline. He has also a competent knowledge of the Dutch sources for the history and criticism of the sect, and his narrative is one of much interest, though quite brief. Those faults of proof-reading which we have mentioned in connection with Mr. Schmeckebier's dissertation are even more numerous in this; in the appended bibliography, of two pages and a half, we note sixteen misprints.

More interesting and important than either of these is No. 7-8, *Slavery in the State of North Carolina*, (pp. 111), by Professor John S. Bassett of

Trinity College in that state, a continuation of his previous studies on *Slavery and Servitude in the Colony of North Carolina* and on *Anti-Slavery Leaders of North Carolina*. No Southern historical monographs are, to our mind, more useful or more interesting than those essays of recent years, beginning with Dr. J. R. Brackett's *Negro in Maryland*, in which the attempt is made to set forth, from trustworthy original sources, the actual facts of slavery as a concrete institution. Among such attempts Professor Bassett's modest and judicious performance has an important place. Its spirit is admirable, and, though its style is sometimes inelegant, in other respects its workmanship is careful. It does not pretend to be final. Many more local contributions are necessary before the history of slavery in any state can be written in a form approaching permanence. But it is a great help to us all to have so good a pioneer essay. Mr. Bassett has made much use of the reports of judicial decisions, as well as of the laws, in his sections on the legal status of the slave and on free negroes and emancipation. Perhaps the most interesting sections are those on the religious and social position of the negroes in North Carolina. The leading peculiarities of slavery in that state seem to have arisen from its population being largely composed of middle-class farmers, slave-owners on a small scale if at all, and from the prominence of the Methodists, Baptists and Quakers. It appears plain that slavery was a milder institution in North Carolina than in Virginia or in South Carolina, and especially so before 1830. The best specimen of the negro race in the state, John Chavis, preacher and teacher, educated at Princeton by President Witherspoon, was received as a social equal by the best people of his neighborhood; we doubt if this would have been true in either of the adjoining states. The extent of local diversities in the South has till lately received too little attention in studies of slavery. Mr. Bassett shows a great increase of harshness in the laws after 1830 and 1831.

The Beacon Biographies, edited by M. A. De Wolfe Howe. (Boston: Small, Maynard and Co.)—Series of brief biographies multiply, and it is not to be expected that an historical review should present elaborate notices of lives compressed within a hundred or so small pages, even though they be so interesting, and in the main so well executed according to their small scale, as those which thus far have appeared in this new series. A few words may be held to suffice. In the first place, the little books are very pretty, and each one contains a good photogravure of its subject. In each the narrative is preceded by a chronological summary of the events of the life, and followed by a brief select bibliography. The editor opens the series with an excellent little book on Phillips Brooks, written from the layman's point of view. Mr. James Barnes writes of David Farragut, in a popular style; Professor William P. Trent of Robert E. Lee, presenting the view of one who is an intense admirer of that noble man without greatly admiring the school of politics in whose cause he fought. Professor Edward Everett Hale, jr., writes brilliantly of James Russell Lowell; Mr. Norman Hapgood deals

with Daniel Webster. The books are pleasant reading, but by no means masterpieces. Their chief interest is that they present their subjects from the point of view of a generation younger than that which has hitherto written of these great men. It is understood that there will soon be added to the series books on Nathaniel Hawthorne, by Mrs. James T. Fields; on Aaron Burr, by Mr. Henry C. Merwin; on John Brown, by Mr. J. E. Chamberlain; on Thomas Paine, by Mr. Ellery Sedgwick; and on Frederic Douglass, by Mr. Charles W. Chesnutt.

Mr. James D. Richardson's *Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897*, published by authority of Congress, is now completed by the issue of the tenth volume of 677 pages. Indeed, it is much more than completed, for more than half of the volume is mere padding, which has no proper place in the compilation and ought not to be here printed with government money. The first 121 pages contain presidential messages, proclamations and orders omitted, by defective plan or by accident, from the first nine volumes. The printing of these is of course proper, though it will always be an inconvenience that they are not in their rightful place, and there is no need of mingling among them several papers of heads of departments. The next hundred pages are occupied with President McKinley's messages, proclamations and executive orders relating to the recent Spanish War, and this also has a defense. But there is no sufficient excuse for swelling the index to more than four hundred pages, by thrusting into it "a large number of encyclopedic articles, intended to furnish the reader definitions of politico-historical words and phrases occurring in the papers of the Chief Magistrates, or to develop more fully questions or subjects to which only indirect reference is made or which are but briefly discussed by them"; still less "short accounts of several hundred battles in which the armies of the United States have been engaged" whether mentioned in presidential documents or not; still less "descriptions of all the States of the Union and of many foreign countries,"—all prepared by the editor's son. Of course Mr. Richardson had the consent of the Committee on Printing, but the result is a most extraordinary farrago, a large part of which has about as much relation to the purposes of an index as insertions from the Nautical Almanac would have to those of a prayer-book. Thus, for examples chosen at random, on page 400 one half (500 words) is a history of the battle of Hampton Roads, which accompanies and obscures the single reference "VI. 112"; a portion of the remainder consists of an account of the battle of Hanging Rock, which occurred nine years before the date at which Mr. Richardson's *Compilation* begins, and upon which there is of course no index-reference. Three-quarters of page 500 are devoted to otiose accounts of New France, New Hampshire, New Hope Church (battle of), and New Ireland; New France and New Ireland of course fall entirely outside the scope of these volumes, and are not referred to in them, nor is the battle of New Hope Church. Of page 600 nearly half consists of a poor account of

Spain. Was there any real public demand that Mr. Richardson should cause an unknown person to prepare an inferior politico-historical cyclopaedia and then cut it up and use it to dilute his index? It is unfortunate that so useful, and in the main well executed a series should have so lame a conclusion. The index itself, when one penetrates to the items, is not constructed according to modern methods.

The Massachusetts Historical Society still remains the most scholarly of our local historical organizations. The new volume of its *Proceedings*, Second Series, Vol. XII. (pp. 521), is marked everywhere by careful scholarship, and scholars everywhere will be grateful for some parts of its contents. Dr. S. A. Green, by supplementary bibliographical lists, raises to 556 the number of seventeenth-century American imprints in New England libraries listed by him and by Mr. Nathaniel Paine. Mr. S. F. McCleary gives an account of the history of the famous fund which Franklin left to the town of Boston. Mr. James Schouler, in a paper on the Cuban situation in 1825, controverts Senator Lodge's statement that at that time the Government of the United States, acting in the interest of slavery, prevented the revolutionizing of Cuba and its acquisition of independence. An elaborate letter of John Quincy Adams on the Graves-Cilley duel is printed. The rest of the contents are not of great importance. Fully one-fourth of the volume is occupied with the commemoration of ten deceased members, seven of whom had little connection with historical work. The volume, at various places, betrays a gratifying uneasiness lest the society fail to occupy itself with tasks commensurate with the collective scholarship of its members. Its president's project of a monumental edition of the journals of Bradford and Winthrop was unfortunately defeated. But there are signs that the society is turning towards much-needed work in fields later than the Revolution; and Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge's munificent gift of more than three thousand Jefferson papers will surely aid this tendency. The establishment of a special Historical Manuscripts Committee we have already mentioned.

The Alabama Historical Society, lately reorganized, has published the second volume of its *Transactions* (Tuscaloosa, pp. 204, to be obtained of the secretary, Thomas M. Owen, Esq., of Carrollton), the first since the reorganization. It makes a creditable and interesting beginning. The contents are of considerable variety. There are articles in the military, educational, religious, biographical and economic history of the state and territory of Alabama, and the secretary, Mr. Owen, who edits the volume, has supplied each contribution with many useful footnotes, biographical and other. Mr. Owen, who is chairman of the Alabama History Commission recently constituted by the General Assembly for the purpose of thorough examination and report upon the materials for the history of the state, also contributes an article on the work of William Henry Fowler as the state's superintendent of army records, from 1863 to 1865. A long and valuable document is the series of to-

pographical notes and observations set down in journal form by Major Howell Tatum, U. S. A., in 1814, when he accompanied General Jackson, as topographical engineer of the Seventh District, in a voyage down the Alabama River, from Fort Jackson to Mobile. The journal, kept by Jackson's orders, is mostly filled with physical details, but it also pays attention to details of the "culture." Of other articles we should especially signalize the account of the genesis of the public school system of Alabama, 1854-1858, by Gen. W. F. Perry, the first state superintendent, and Mr. P. J. Hamilton's account of early roads of Alabama, Indian and white.

Vol. II. of the *Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society* (Oxford, Miss., pp. 243, Franklin L. Riley, secretary) contains a good amount of interesting matter. The first half-dozen pieces relate to Mississippi writers and literature, with admirable and all-too-brief remarks by Professor C. Alphonso Smith as a preface. In this section the best article is Professor Riley's paper on "Sir William Dunbar, the Pioneer Scientist of Mississippi" (1759-1810), in which a valuable and interesting life is well worked out from original materials obtained at Washington and elsewhere. Professor C. H. Brough's paper on the history of taxation in Mississippi, that of Mr. Alfred H. Stone on its early slave laws, and Mr. Thomas M. Owen's list of the judges and other officers of federal courts in Mississippi are also scientific in method. Mr. P. J. Hamilton's paper on the running of the south line of the territory is merely Ellicott's *Journal* over again. Some of the other articles (and the same is true of the Alabama volume just mentioned) have a good deal of that provincial rhetoric which our local historical societies always have to work off in their earlier years; but in both books the solid parts preponderate.

Dr. Douglas Brymner's *Report on Canadian Archives for 1898* (Ottawa, pp. xxx, 56, 597-680, 181-330) contains his calendar of the state papers for Upper and Lower Canada from 1824 to 1828, preceded as usual by certain groups of documents printed *in extenso*. In this volume there are three of these groups: one relating to the attack of Wolfe's troops on Montmorency, one to Galt's land-company in Upper Canada and Felton's in Lower Canada, and one to a dispute as to the naturalization of aliens, which has its connections with the history of the United States, since it arose out of the election to the Assembly of Upper Canada of Barnabas Bidwell, previously a prominent member of Congress from Massachusetts. Dr. Brymner reports the receipt by his archives of its transcripts of state papers from London extending to 1837 and from Paris to 1767; also the gift by M. René de Kerallain, of Quimper, France, of a collection of the correspondence of Bougainville.

Professor George M. Wrong, of the University of Toronto, has associated with himself, in the preparation of his *Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada for the Year 1898*, Mr. H. H. Langton, librarian of the university, and the volume (pp. 225) appears as "Uni-

versity of Toronto Studies, History, First Series, Vol. 3", and is published by the librarian. The scope of the present collection is similar to that of previous issues. The editors have had the assistance of Mr. James Bain, jr., of the Public Library of Toronto, for books of Ontario history, of Dr. A. F. Chamberlain, of Clark University, for books relating to Canadian archaeology and ethnology, and of others; but it is evident that their own labors, in the preparation of so complete an account of Canadian historical publications, must have been large in amount. The reviews are in almost all cases serious and valuable. Mr. Harris's article, in the last volume of this REVIEW, on "The Outcome of the Cabot Quater-centenary," is reviewed in a temperate manner on pp. 37-45. It does not appear that the year 1898 was highly fruitful in Canadian history. The leading books mentioned are: the tenth volume of the late Mr. Kingsford's *History of Canada*, the Abbé Casgrain's *La Guerre du Canada, 1756-1760, Montcalm et Lévis*; Mr. Archer Martin's *The Hudson's Bay Company's Land Tenures*; Rev. R. G. MacBeth's *The Making of the Canadian West*; and some good books of local history, like M. Poirier's *Le Père Lefebvre et l'Acadie* and M. Roy's *Histoire de la Seigneurie de Lauzon*. Minor books and many articles in journals are noticed.